

THIRTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL \* REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

TO THE

Rural District Council of Louth,

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FOR THE YEAR 1908,

BY

CHARLES J. MYERS, M.R.C.S. & L.S.A.,

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Surgeon, and Dispensary attending Surgeon, to Louth Hospital.*

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LOUTH:

PRINTED BY J. W. GOULDING AND SON,

20, MERCER-ROW,

1909.



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# LOUTH

## Rural Sanitary District.

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### ANNUAL REPORT for the Year 1908.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health  
Acts Committee.*

GENTLEMEN,

The number of deaths this year has been 237, or 9 less than last year. The death-rate has been 12·8, which compares favourably with 13·6, which was the average of the 10 previous years. The number of infants who died before they were a year old was 48, being at the rate of 114·2 per 1000 births: this is above the average. Of 420 births, 208 were males and 212 females, being 14 below the average of the previous 10 years. The natural increase of the population was 183. The deaths from cancer were nearly 5 above the average; those from phthisis were a trifle less. The annual death-rate in the 5 sub-districts was as follows:—Binbrook 11·6, Louth (rural) 14·2, Saltfleet 12·5, Tetney 12·7, and Withern 12·8. It will be observed that it is the highest in Louth rural: last year it was the lowest there. Further particulars of the births and deaths will be found in tables I. and II., and of the deaths only in IV. and V. in the appendix.

#### EPIDEMIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications has been 28, which is about half of what it was last year, and less than it has been since the year 1900. When an infectious case is notified, steps are at once taken to find out the cause and remove it. Instructions are given respecting isolation disinfection, &c., and disinfectants usually supplied. When the Medical Attendant reports that the case has sufficiently recovered, the house is disinfected by the Inspector. When necessary the Day School is closed and is disinfected before re-opening. There is no Isolation Hospital, as the houses are so scattered that it is thought unnecessary.

The following were the numbers of each disease notified during the year :—

Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina	...	...	15
Diphtheria	...	...	5
Enteric Fever	...	...	5
Puerperal Fever	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	1
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	28
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For these cases, arranged according to diseases, ages, and districts, see table III. in the appendix.

The deaths from zymotic diseases were as follows :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	2
Diphtheria	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	3
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	6

This is at the rate of 0·3 per 1000.

### SCARLET FEVER.

There have been 15 notifications, but no deaths. A mild case was notified at Saltfleet in February, 3 cases in two houses at Wyham, a single case at North Coates (probably imported from Grimsby), and 3 cases in one house at Conisholme, in May. At the end of June a boy, 8 years old, came from Bradford to Swaby suffering from the disease, but it did not spread. On July 28th, and in August, solitary cases occurred at North Somercotes, Binbrook, South Reston, and Maltby-le-Marsh, and on October 8th and November 5th at Manby and Acthorpe. It is difficult to account for these scattered cases occurring so far apart, and speaks well for the precautions taken that no fresh case occurred.

### DIPHTHERIA.

Five cases were notified. The first case occurred in a child nearly two years old, at Kelstern, in February, and was the only fatal case. Sanitary defects were found on the premises, and by your orders removed. The second case was in April, at Eastfields, North Thoresby. The premises were in good condition. About the same time a young girl, aged 13 contracted the disease at North Somercotes. She was not a strong girl, but had the complaint in a mild form. Serious sanitary defects were found, and were remedied by your orders. A girl of 10, and a boy of 7, at Ludborough, developed the disease towards the end of May. In one case the mother blamed a nuisance in the village, which was duly removed, and in the other, neither the Inspector nor I could find anything insanitary upon the premises.



## ENTERIC FEVER.

Five cases were reported, and all have recovered. On May 27th, a little boy at Holton-le-Clay, aged 10 years, was reported as having this disease. He lived at a farm about half a mile out of the village, and attended school, but early in the morning, and part of several days he had been working at a farmhouse from which several cases of fever have arisen the last 5 years, and may have contracted the disease by drinking impure water from a pump, since closed for drinking purposes. On August 6th, I received a letter from Dr. Simpson, Medical Officer of Health, Grimsby, informing me that a succession of cases of Enteric Fever had occurred in his district, which he thought might be caused by milk obtained from a farm at Holton-le-Clay, and asking me to meet him. This I did, accompanied by the Inspector. I told him that no case had occurred in the parish since the previous August, save one notified on May 27th; and that there were no cases there at that time (August 8th). We went round the premises together and inspected the arrangements for the milk supply, and also the animals, as well as all the men and girls save one man who was at Grimsby. Samples of the water from three pumps and of the milk were taken for analysis, and the milk also was bacteriologically examined. The drinking water was from a new well sunk several months previously by your orders, and was found good. The kitchen pump water was polluted, and had only been allowed for washing the floors and causeways—not for drinking, or cooking, or cleansing, the milk vessels. Thinking it possible this water might be used for cleansing the milk vessels, Dr. Simpson urged me to have it dismantled. I agreed to ask you for an order for this purpose, which you agreed to, and the order was duly carried out. The milk was found free from the Typhoid bacillus. The question arises whether there is a so-called “Typhoid carrier” (that is a person who has the fever and does not know it, or present the usual symptoms which occasionally occurs), who has to do with the handling of the milk. I tried to induce the man who has most to do with it to allow me to have a sample of his blood, and also of his wife’s, to submit to Widal’s test, but he refused. As a further precaution I advised that an automatic earth closet should be put in instead of the present one. You agreed with me that this was advisable, and advised me to write to the owner strongly recommending it and giving my reasons. This I did, but not the slightest notice has been taken of my letter. A case was notified at Holton-le-Clay on August 20th, and was that of a boy aged 8 years. I analysed the drinking water and found it good, but there was a foul dyke on the premises which has since been well cleaned out. A labourer’s wife, aged 54 years, was taken about the middle of the month at Burgh-on-Bain. I analysed the drinking water and found it good. But the illness was apparently caused by a very offensive blocked-up cesspool

which had been cleaned out before I went. At the beginning of October, I was notified of a case at Tetney, at the Church end. The patient was 45 years old, the premises were in good sanitary condition and the water excellent. He goes to Grimsby three days a week and probably has drunk impure water there. A case was reported to me on November 5th of a man aged 30 years, at Louth Park, who had come from Heckington to visit friends at Louth, when sickening for the disease. He stayed a few days, and without the doctor's permission, was moved to Louth Park.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

There were two cases, but no deaths. In each case nothing insanitary was found on the premises, and both cases were auto-genetic, one was at Scupholme ; the other was at Gayton Top.

### MEASLES

Has been much less prevalent this year. There has been no death from the disease. Last year there were three. Withcall is the only day school which has had to be temporarily closed for it.

### WHOOPIING COUGH

Has been much less fatal, only two having succumbed to it against 8 last year. Four day schools have had to be temporarily closed against 7 last year. Burwell in January, Tetney in July and part of August, and Yarburgh and Strubby part of October and November.

### INFLUENZA.

Nine deaths were attributed to this disease against 7 last year.

### SANITARY WORK.

I now propose to summarize the other sanitary work done during the year. Both the Inspector and I have made systematic inspections of the district. The following is the Inspector's report :—

- 6 new wells have been constructed
- 6 wells have been cleaned out
- 28 houses have been cleansed and disinfected
- 24 dykes and ditches have been cleaned out
- 15 new drains to houses have been constructed
- 10 houses have been put into repair
- 8 schools have been cleansed and disinfected
- 9 cesspools have been cleaned out
- 8 new privies have been built
- 8 privies have been repaired
- 14 new houses have been built
- 52 visits have been made to bakehouses and manure works



## WATER SUPPLY.

There are no Waterworks in the district, none being necessary. The supply is chiefly by pumps, from artesian wells and overflowing springs, but there are a few surface wells. Each house, or set of houses, is supplied according to circumstances, some of the Wold villages having their water pumped up by rams. The water is generally good. Where it is impure in any degree, action is taken, by your orders, to secure a wholesome supply within a reasonable distance. I have analysed 18 samples of drinking water: 11 were good, 2 bad, and 5 impure in a minor degree.

## DRAINAGE.

The district is wholly rural, part being inland and part maritime. About half of it is flat and called "The Marsh," although, through being properly drained, it has ceased to be marshy. The other half forms part of the Wolds, and so is very hilly. The houses are scattered, there being 88 parishes, with, at the last census, 4430 inhabited houses, spread over 140,000 acres; consequently very few systems of drainage are required, the houses being drained according to their position and surroundings and the requirements of each individual case. A systematic inspection of the district is carried on throughout the year, the Inspector visiting from 20 to 30 houses daily. The sewage, house refuse, and excrement are all disposed of by being mixed with the land, either in the gardens or fields. Generally, cesspools are made, the overflow going into the nearest dyke. These cesspools when full are cleaned out, and the sludge mixed with the land. If there is no cesspool, the refuse is put on the garden. There is no scavenging. All the notices for the abatement of nuisances have been effectual where there has been time for them to mature. The systems of drainage worked by your authority at North Somercotes, Binbrook, Ludford Parva, and Aby have had due attention. At Holton-le-Clay the system of drainage you sanctioned towards the end of last year has been partly carried out, and so far has been successful. I drew your attention to the necessity of the ventilation of the filter-bed, and steps are being taken to carry it out, also to provide a more suitable covering to prevent accidents. The Town Council of Louth have adopted a scheme, prepared by Mr. Baldwin Latham, sanitary engineer, providing for the disposal of the sewage of the town without polluting the river Lud. At your request the Clerk, the Inspector, and I attended an enquiry at Sutton-on-Sea, held by an Inspector of the Local Government Board, respecting a scheme of sewage disposal for the parish of Sutton-on-Sea, which would have the effect of bringing a larger quantity of sewage effluent through Trusthorpe, and was open to other objections. Mr. Chard ably presented our case, and was well supported by the people of Trusthorpe and others. The Local Government Board declined to sanction the scheme.

## HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

Fourteen new houses have been built. Three houses at South Reston, which you condemned on my report, were pulled down, and re-built in an improved manner. Other houses have been examined, and by your orders repaired and made habitable.

## SCHOOLS.

As infectious disease has been less prevalent, the work of the Schools has not been so much hindered as during last year. Four schools have been temporarily closed for whooping cough, one for measles, and one for chicken pox. Great alterations were made in Marshchapel school, which caused temporary overcrowding, but on my recommendation simple means were adopted which considerably obviated the difficulty of ventilation. I drew your attention to the insanitary condition of some of the out-buildings at Ludford school, and by your orders these have been remedied. The sanitary condition of the immediate surroundings of Grainthorpe school have been improved.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Manure Works at Binbrook, Marshchapel, and Tetney Lock have worked satisfactorily. We have no bye-laws for offensive trades.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

These, which are 20 in number, have each been visited twice during the year and found in good order. The milk is generally good.

## THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901,

Has very little operation in this district, which is wholly rural. It applies, however, to bakehouses. Fifty-one inspections have been made during the year, and a general compliance found with the provisions of the Act. None are underground. Section 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, has been adopted by you, but no standard of suitability of sanitary accommodation for persons employed in factories and workshops has been found necessary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

At your request I prepared a memorandum pointing out the provisions of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, and you appointed a Sub-Committee still further to go into the matter, but, after a thorough examination, it was found that none of its provisions were applicable to our district.

I spent much time in further considering the practicability of adopting the Births Notification Act, 1907, and with this object communicated with several experienced Medical Officers of Health, obtaining much valuable and interesting information on



the subject of the prevention of Infantile Mortality, but I found that our parishes were too scattered, and that it was essential to have a staff of experienced and tactful lady workers, under skilled supervision, to visit the homes of the mothers and advise and instruct them in the management of their children, especially as respects feeding and clothing. Where this has been done, as in Sheffield, an enormous reduction in infantile mortality has resulted. I propose shortly to submit a memorandum upon the feeding of infants for your consideration, with the view of its being circulated throughout the district.

The dwellings of all who have died of consumption have been disinfected, and the Inspector has explained to the relatives why this is necessary, and has given them a copy of the leaflet prepared by me, pointing out the precautions necessary to prevent the spread of the disease. There are no isolation hospitals in the district for its treatment.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their continued kindness and courtesy to me during the year.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES J. MYERS, M.R.C.S., and L.S.A.,

Medical Officer of Health.

March 2nd, 1909.

# APPENDIX.

## TABLE I. RURAL DISTRICT OF LOUTH (for whole District).

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Deaths under One Year of Age.		Deaths at all ages, Total.		Deaths in Public Institutions.	Deaths of non-residents registered in district.	Deaths of residents registered beyond district.	Deaths at all ages, Nett.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 births registered.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1898	19,134	482	25.1	72	149.3	293	15.3	No public institutions in district.		6 in Louth Workhouse. 1 " " Hospital.		
1899	18,919	458	24.2	48	104.8	274	14.4					
1900	18,704	453	24.2	53	116.9	273	14.5					
1901	18,487	432	23.3	54	125	244	13.1					
1902	18,487	450	24.3	38	84.4	251	13.5					
1903	18,487	414	22.3	51	123.1	240	12.9					
1904	18,487	411	22.2	32	77.8	257	13.9					
1905	18,487	428	23	47	110	245	13.2					
1906	18,487	423	22.8	36	85	222	12.0					
1907	18,487	389	21	32	82	246	13.3					
Averages for years 1898-1907	18,616	434	23.2	46	105.8	254	13.6					
1908	18,487	420	22.7	48	114.2	237	12.8			7	237	12.8

\* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 142,263 acres. Total population at all ages, 18,487. Number of inhabited houses 4,430. Average number of persons per house 4.1. At Census of 1901.



YEAR.	BINBROOK.				LOUTH (Rural).				SALTFLEET.				TETNEY.				WITHERN.			
	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population esti- mated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
1898...	3513	96	62	21	3629	97	39	14	4504	119	79	12	4351	97	73	19	3139	73	40	6
1899...	3457	90	46	6	3587	65	51	10	4458	112	68	11	4316	132	70	17	3102	59	39	4
1900...	3400	77	51	8	3547	101	43	14	4412	112	74	12	4281	89	61	10	3065	74	44	8
1901...	3344	77	49	11	3503	77	39	8	4366	98	64	13	4246	113	67	16	3028	67	25	6
1902...	3344	84	32	4	3503	64	36	5	4366	113	61	7	4246	83	65	10	3028	106	57	12
1903...	3344	83	45	10	3503	74	41	11	4366	102	75	19	4246	101	50	8	3028	54	29	3
1904...	3344	81	48	7	3503	80	42	9	4366	90	69	5	4246	91	58	3	3028	69	40	8
1905...	3344	77	37	9	3503	90	37	8	4366	85	61	12	4246	111	60	9	3028	64	50	9
1906...	3344	85	35	9	3503	75	32	6	4366	90	67	10	4246	103	53	8	3028	70	35	3
1907...	3344	78	40	7	3503	70	33	4	4366	87	64	7	4246	87	58	7	3028	67	51	7
Averages of Years 1898 to 1907.	3377	82	44	9	3528	79	39	8	4393	100	68	10	4267	100	61	10	3050	70	41	6
1908...	3344	85	39	9	3503	88	50	15	4366	91	55	10	4246	85	54	5	3028	71	39	7

NOTES.—(A) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(B) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns C of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(C) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(D) are should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV.; thus, the totals of sub-columns A, B, and C should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3, and 12, respectively, of Table I.; the gross total of the sub-columns C should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns D with the total of column 3 in Table IV.



TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE Notified during the Year 1908. RURAL DISTRICT OF LOUTH.												
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole district.						Total Cases notified in each Locality					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Binbrook	Louth Rural	Saltfleet	Tetney	Withern	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65						65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	5	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	15	2	7	4	2	...	4	...	6	1	...	3
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	5	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	28	4	13	5	6	...	6	2	9	7	...	4

TABLE IV.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF LOUTH.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1908.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined ages.							Deaths in Localities (at all ages).				
	11 ages.	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	Binbrook.	Louth Rural.	Saltfleet.	Tetney.	Withern.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Diphtheria & membranous croup ... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	9	...	1	1	...	2	5	3	1	2	2	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Enteritis ... ..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis(Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	13	...	...	1	3	8	1	4	4	3	1	1
Other tubercular diseases	6	2	...	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	2
Cancer, malignant disease	18	...	...	...	...	8	10	3	2	4	6	3
Bronchitis ... ..	13	2	1	...	...	2	8	2	6	2	2	1
Pneumonia ... ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	2
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ... ..	8	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	2
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth ... ..	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition ... ..	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Heart Diseases ... ..	30	...	...	...	2	10	18	6	4	6	9	5
Accidents ... ..	7	1	...	1	...	4	1	1	1	1	3	1
Suicides ... ..	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Age ... ..	36	...	...	...	...	...	36	4	5	12	9	6
All other causes ... ..	72	25	4	1	2	13	27	8	18	16	18	12
All causes ... ..	237	48	10	7	10	50	112	39	50	55	54	39

TABLE V.

## RURAL DISTRICT OF LOUTH.

## INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1908.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
<b>All Causes :</b>																	
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Common Infectious Diseases :</b>																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Diarrhœal Diseases :</b>																	
Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Gastritis, Gastro- intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Wasting Diseases :</b>																	
Premature Birth ...	...	8	1	...	1	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Congenital Defects	...	5	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
<b>Tuberculous Diseases :</b>																	
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
<b>Other Causes :</b>																	
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	2	13
	15	1	...	2	18	8	1	4	...	3	3	3	6	...	2	...	48

Births in the year,—legitimate, 396; illegitimate, 24. Deaths in the year—legitimate infants, 42; illegitimate, 6. Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 237.

Population, estimated to middle of 1908 18,487.





